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IRMA TIMES

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Circulating Throughout Jarrow, Kinsella, Orbindale, Zoldavara, Fabyan, Clark Manor, and Irma District.

Vol. 5, No. 25

IRMA, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD, 1921

\$2.00 Per Year in Advance

IRMA HIGH SCHOOL BOARD MEETS AND ORGANIZES

A meeting of the Irma Secondary School Board was held on Thursday, Sept. 16th. W. B. Peterson, A. A. Fischer, T. N. Sellers and J. W. Wyatt were present.

Mr. A. A. Fischer was elected chairman, and Mr. J. W. Wyatt, secretary-treasurer. Supplies were ordered, and other numerous details provided for. Arrangements are being made to get the old Brown barn as stable accommodation for the time being.

A committee of the church trustees composed of J. W. Graydon, J. Fenton and Rev. Elliott were present at the meeting and made arrangements for using the church for the school. The meeting adjourned at 11:20.

The district is greatly indebted to these men who have undertaken the responsibility of organizing this school which is the first Secondary Consolidated school in the province.

HAPPIER THE MORE YOU THINK

It has been brought to public attention that the harder a man thinks, the healthier and happier he will be. The brain is not easily overtaxed. It is worry, not mental work, that kills. Hard thinking and study tends to induce longevity. Such great minds as those of Newton, Darwin, Gladstone, Spencer and Edison were not built with strong bodies, in early life a physical handicap had to be overcome in some of them. They forgot the frail body in the larger activity of thought which in every such case proves a tonic. The mind protects it self from overstrain.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. L. Barnes was a visitor to Edmonton the first of the week.

Mr. J. W. Wyatt made a business trip to Edmonton Monday.

Miss Nora McFarland spent the weekend with her brother Ross at Irma.

Elliott Bros. and McLean and Patterson have purchased a new Case tractor and Tractor.

Mr. Don Nichol has returned from Dunster, B. C. to spend the threshing season in the Irma district.

McDowell can get you a price any time of day by phone on that car or grain.

If you want every last nickel in your car or grain see McDowell, he is buying track car loads for W. Ross Alger & Co., Edmonton.

Last week we stated in error that Mr. T. Coulman was visiting friends in Ontario. This should have read Mrs. T. Coulman. Mr. Coulman is busy threshing the bumper crops in the Orbindale district.

Mr. H. Long arrived in Irma last Saturday night from Peterboro, Ont. Mr. Long was an old resident of this district but has been residing in Ontario the last few years. He intends returning East after seeing all his old friends.

Miss Edna McLellan, a missionary from Korea arrived in Irma Wednesday night on her way from her former home in Nova Scotia to Korea. Miss McLellan is a cousin of Mr. C. T. Hill, and has spent some eight years in mission work in the far East.

This is a good time to clean out the chimney and overhaul the furnace and stove pipes. The job means a bad half hour, but better than to shiver after a while because the heating apparatus won't work. And a good many houses have been burned because the pipes and chimney were not given the "once over" before the winter firing began.

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800 GERMANS KILLED IN BIG GAS EXPLOSION

Mayence, Germany, Sept. 21. Eight hundred persons are reported to have been killed and many injured today by explosions in the Badische Anilinfabrik works at Oppau, near Frankenthal, in the Rhine Palatinate.

The disaster appears to be one of excellency, the governor-general, who the most terrible in the history of industrial catastrophes.

The first explosion occurred when the shifts were being changed at 7:45 a.m. in a laboratory where 800 men were working. All of these are reported to have been killed.

This explosion was followed by a rapid succession of others, which rendered assistance to the first victims impossible.

The concussions were so terrific that they were felt in the city, some 35 miles from the scene, while at Mannheim, thirteen miles distant, almost every window was shattered and several persons were killed and 36 others injured by debris.

Some persons were killed at Ludwigshafen, across the river from Mannheim; many roofs were blown off houses and all the windows in the town were broken at Worms, while of Oppau itself nothing remains but a heap of ruins.

Shock felt 40 Miles Away. The shock was felt as far as Frankfurt, more than 40 miles away, and many windows were broken there.

The whole district was enveloped in thick smoke which, together with the cutting of telegraph and telephone communications with neighboring towns, hampered the efforts at assistance.

The reports from the scene as due to the explosion of a gas tank or a spirits tank.

NAT SINGLE ONE ESCAPED.

One of the most circumstantial reports of the disaster says the first explosion occurred in laboratory number 53 of the old plant of the Badische company in Oppau. The laboratory was raised bodily by the air pressure from the shock and then collapsed, not a single one of the 800 workers in it escaping death, this account stated.

The region in the Rhine Palatinate where today's disastrous explosion occurred was developed during the war into one of the most extensive and productive of Germany's chemical munitions supply districts.

During the war the region was frequently bombed by allied air squadrons, Ludwigshafen being their particular target.

Tax Sale

SALE OF LANDS IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KINSELLA NO. 424.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipal District of Kinsella No. 424 will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs at 1 P. M. at the School house at Kinsella, on Saturday, October 29th, 1921. A printed list of these lands may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality.

Unless arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid the Treasurer will proceed to sell the lands at the time and place mentioned.

Dated at Kinsella, the 5th day of September, 1921.

244 - BLAKE H. GREEN, Treasurer.

Tax Sale

SALE OF LANDS IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BATTLE RIVER NO. 423 FOR ARREARS OF TAXES.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs in the Village of Irma, on the Third Day of December, 1921, at the hour of Two o'clock, P. M.

A full list of the said lands may be seen in the Irma Times issued on the 16th day of September, 1921.

Dated at Irma this 13th day of September, 1921.

244 - R. J. TATE, Treasurer.

NEW FEDERAL CABINET MINIS- TERS SWORN IN

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The prime minister Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, had a couple of surprises when he announced his new cabinet shortly after nine o'clock this morning, after the ministers had been sworn in by his predecessor.

"The first explosion occurred when the shifts were being changed at 7:45 a.m. in a laboratory where 800 men were working. All of these are reported to have been killed.

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Ross Items.

Last Thursday Will Jenkins of Jarow met with a very serious accident. While riding horseback near Charlie Anderson's house fell on him and broke his leg above the ankle in two places. He was taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. John Watson, and is doing as well as can be expected. This is hard luck, Billy.

Mrs. Carson and her daughter Leila who have been visiting relatives at Stettler, Alta., arrived at Mr. H. N. Lyster's last week, and expected to leave Monday on their return trip to Quebec, their home. Mrs. Carson is a sister of Mr. Lyster.

The Ross Sunday school choir met at the Walker home Sunday night for a practice for the Rally Day service. We are planning on a big day. Everybody come.

NOTICE.

Will all canvassers for the Red Cross who have not turned in their books do so at once to Mrs. Tripp or Mrs. Hardy.

The regular meeting of the W. M. S. was held at the home of Mrs. Fenton on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Elliott gave a very interesting address, "The Challenge of Japan."

Premier Laid CORNERSTONE OF VIKING HOSPITAL

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Premier Greenfield and ex-Premier Stewart, for the first time since the eventful 18th of July, appeared on the same public platform at the laying of the corner stone of the new municipal hospital at Viking on Wednesday afternoon. The incident served as occasion for an appreciative reference by the new premier to his predecessor.

"When the time comes for me to turn over the reins of office to someone else," said Mr. Greenfield, as sooner or later it must come, I only hope that I shall be able to look upon it as creditable a record and that I shall have been able to command as high respect throughout the province as has the Hon. Charles Stewart."

Make it a Big Event.

The corner stone function at Viking will prove to be an event of considerable interest. The program began with a march of the school children to the site of the hospital, led by the Viking band. The hospital site is about a quarter of a mile from the railroad station at the head of Main street. Mr. J. E. Kringen, chairman of the hospital board, was master of ceremonies, and the stone which was laid by the premier was dedicated by the pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran church, the Rev. R. N. T. Braam.

Hon. R. G. Reid, minister of health, said in the opening address that public health was now paramount in the minds of his department, of which the municipal hospital scheme in Alberta was proof. The Mannville hospital, with which Mr. Reid had been closely associated, had been a marked success, and the Viking institution would follow along the same line.

Hon. Chas. Stewart commended the people of the Viking district upon the progressive step they had taken. His

own government had been deeply interested in the municipal hospital scheme, and he was glad that the work was to be continued by the present administration.

Sunday School Will Hold Rally Day

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY DAY
SUNDAY, SEPT 25TH

Grand Sunday School Rally—2 p. m. Evening Service Song Service—7:45. Preaching service 8 o'clock p. m. Everybody Welcome.

The person who is known to have taken the rolls of barb-wire from the north line of the Wm. E. Walker farm would be well advised to return same to the spot from which it was taken before legal proceedings for its recovery are begun.

own government had been deeply interested in the municipal hospital scheme, and he was glad that the work was to be continued by the present administration.

Premier Greenfield Speaks.

Premier Greenfield referred in the course of his address to some of his experiences as a homesteader, when he had been called upon to give medical assistance in the absence of either doctor or hospital. Alberta was now ahead of any of the other provinces in the way of hospital service and he hoped that in a few years there would be a chain of such institutions all over the province. The people were co-operating in regard to public health, and in this respect, Mr. Greenfield said, the example of the Carpenter of Nazareth was one for all to follow, on the principle of bearing on another's burdens.

An address was also given by H. Spencer, of Edgerton, U. F. A. nominee for the Battle River constituency. The provincial department of health was represented, in addition to the ministers, by A. K. Whiston, secretary of the municipal hospital. The new Viking hospital will be a ten-room building of brick, hollow tile, and cement construction, and work will proceed on it at once.

Buy From Us For Less

FOR THE LADIES

We have just received a splendid range of Corsets and can you both the quality and price are better than usual.

FOR THE MEN

Two new lines of All Wool Combination Underwear much lower in price than last year. The quality is excellent and they are both nice, warm comfortable goods.

GROCERIES

Now that we are selling for cash we can do even better than ever both in price and quality. We invite you to bring in your orders and let us show you what we can do.

PRESERVING FRUITS

We expect next week to about clean up the fruits for canning. Have you bought yours yet?

We can ship your Live Poultry and obtain the highest price going. We also supply the crates.

We are agents for all U. G. G. Co. goods. If you require any, see us.

IRMA CO-OPERATIVE CO., LIMITED

J. W. GRAYDON, Mgr.

Irma Alberta

Get Your Preserving Fruit Now

**J. C. McFarland
COMPANY**
Irma Alberta

Chinamen Unearth Platinum Treasure

Oriental Prospectors Find Metal Valued at \$7,100 Now.

Cached away under a square slab of rock in the Tulameen district, just south of Princeton, a big saki bottle containing six pounds of platinum lay undiscovered for over thirty years. When the bottle was hidden away, the contents were worth \$48. Recently with platinum quoted at \$75 an ounce, the treasure realized \$7,100.

Ah Foo, Chew Lunn, Ning Pan and Soo Key, four Chinese prospectors and miners who wandered over the Tulameen district in the early nineties, laboriously gathered the platinum, then valued at 50 cents an ounce. One day, when breaking camp and going different directions, it was decided to cache the platinum and return for it the following year. The opportunity never came. The four Chinamen drifted apart, and in the course of time all returned to China. Last year the quartet, still as a celebration, got to talking over old times, remembered the cache of platinum, and suddenly realized they had a fortune under that square slab of rock.

With true Oriental thoroughness, and perhaps a slight suspicion regarding the honesty of each other, all four decided to make the journey to Canada and recover the saki bottle. Not without considerable difficulty, the spot was located in spite of the changes that had taken place in 30 years, and very early one morning the rock was turned over and the platinum again in possession of the Chinamen.

Ah Foo, Chew Lunn, Ning Pan and Soo Key are returning home to their native village where, with a fortune of \$1,750, each will live like a tyke for the rest of his days.

Keep Things Going

Everyone Must Help Revival Gather Strength.

Depression can't last for ever, because the world is not going to do without the things it wants for all time. Outside the devastated areas most countries are toady better equipped for raising the standard of living than ever they have before. They have more and better machinery, and greater scientific knowledge, than they had even ten years ago. And they will use their advantages with more and more effect as the troubles caused by the huge upheaval of war die away. Mankind as a whole neither stands still nor goes back. It advances. After every check it eventually pressed forward, with increased eagerness and energy. A revival must come. It is impossible to believe that all the people of the world have some mysterious manner lost their initiative and their ambition since 1914. But whilst the revival is slowly gathering strength, don't hamper it by forcing primary activity down to a lower level. Don't stop buying. Keep things going. And they will help to keep you going. From the Johannesburg Times.

Operators Enjoy Radiophone Concert

Music in California Heard by Vancouver Wireless Operators.

A concert at San Jose, Calif., afforded enjoyment to an audience of wireless operators at Gonzales Hill Station and amateurs throughout the city. The music was that of a radiophone concert in the California town more than 500 miles away. It was sent out into the ether by wireless telephone and was heard here as distinct and as free of interruptions as though coming from the next room.

"It was most entertaining," remarked the operator at Gonzales. "We could hear everything, even pick out the words. The last number was 'Songs Without Words,' and very nice it was, too."

Obstructed Vision.

"Very Stout Old Gentleman." "Here my lad, is a nickel for you. Now tell me if my shorts need polishing." Boston Transcript.

The Sunday school class was singing, "I Want to Be an Angel." "Why don't you sing louder, Bobby?"

"I'm singing as loud as I feel," explained Bobby.

The quaint belief that a necklace of blue beads preserves children, and especially girl children, from bronchitis, is very widespread.

The latest London directory contains more than 17 columns of Smiths engaged in business in that city.

W. M. U. 1386

Things About a Day No Reservations About What Can Be Done With It.

In the first place you can do with a day as you choose. It comes to you with no reservations.

If it is a rainy day you may enter in the spirit of gloom and don't-care-ness, or you can say to yourself: "Now won't things be fresh from this rain-tomorrow?"

I tried to take a picture the other day at high noon. But somehow I failed to pick a good site for one. I couldn't understand it. Then all in a second I said to myself that the reason was that there were no shadows to the picture!

What is more beautiful than the lengthening shadow of the day?

The thing that makes the new day especially attractive to me, however, is that it may be started fresh. No matter how full of mistakes or discouragements of failures yesterday may have been—the new day that comes is like a clean slate. You can begin all over with it.

There is always something interestingly new to learn as each day comes again.

New people to meet; new books to find and read and to get thrills from; new viewpoints, new beauties in nature to wonder about; new experiences—new chances to help someone to be happier! These are just a few of the things that a day brings.

Some go into a day and miss everything. As though its fruits were hiding underneath dense foliage. But there are others who enter every day expecting great things, go after them and get many that they never dreamed of getting.

For each day is a good deal of a surprise. It looks quite the same as every day that has preceded it, but in reality it is all new. Therefore a virgin field for work and achievement.

See how much you can put in a day. That is necessary if you hope at all to take anything out.

A day spells—CHANCES.

—George Matthew Adams.

Sealing The Silo

Many Use Method of Merely Tramping Silage Well.

In an investigation conducted in Iowa to determine the best methods of sealing the silo it was found that different practices were in vogue. About thirty per cent of the farmers participating in the experiment of removing the corn from the last three or four loads of fodder to go into the silo, thus sealing it with silage made of stalks, which is but a minor loss if it spoils. One man has found it to be a good practice to wet the top down well through tramping and to tramp every day for about a week after filling. About 15 per cent of the farmers report using oats, putting two from four bushels on top of the last load of silage, and allowing it to germinate. In one case the owner combines the use of oats and tar paper, adding the tar paper after the oats have germinated.

Other men use clay or dirt, straw, or tar paper for sealing purposes. Of those reporting, about 30 per cent do not seal—merely tramping the silage well at frequent intervals immediately after filling.

Says Canada Acted While U. S. Slept

Iowa Paper Pays Compliment to Soldier Land Settlement Scheme.

Under the caption, "Canada Acted," the Des Moines (Iowa) Register comments on the fact that Canada has placed over 25,000 return men on the land with loans amounting to over \$80,000,000.

"It," says the Register, "we look nothing in this statement but the concluding reference to men placed on farms and credit extended to them we shall see how intelligently our northern neighbor has set about doing something that we are doing badly or not at all."

Considering that Canada was in the war for four years, that the national debt per capita is very great in Canada, that relatively Canada has had a far larger number of men to care for, there is something reassuring in a prompt extension of credit of more than \$80,000,000 to the boys who fought to get them properly cared for as farmers. This is in perfect keeping with the general Canadian policy."

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"Well, the more I look at him, the more likely it seems that I did," he replied.—Lawyer and Banker.

Nearly all the great reformers or founders of religion had red hair.

—Grew On Him.

"Did you really call this gentleman an old fool last night?" asked the judge.

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"Well, the more I look at him, the more likely it seems that I did," he replied.—Lawyer and Banker.

Nearly all the great reformers or founders of religion had red hair.

—Grew On Him.

"Did you really call this gentleman an old fool last night?" asked the judge.

The Most Tragic Fraud Ever Imposed Upon Any Nation

Millions are perishing from hunger and its offspring, pestilence, in Russia, and the sympathies of the world are aroused by the kinship of suffering Russia; which has endured the horrors of war, has been wrung by revolution, and has seen its Government displaced by a rule of incompetence and corruption, now faces starvation.

Russia, yesterday, under Czarist regime, was one of the great granaries of the world; today, under Lenin and Trotsky, the bins are rotting and the storehouses are bare. The Bolshevik leaders are blaming the drought and the extreme heat, for Nature is often made the scapegoat of man's incompetence. The foundations of Russia's sufferings are not so readily shifted, for their basic cause lies in Bolshevism, the grossest and most tragic fraud that has ever been imposed upon any people.

It is no new thing to hear Lenin and his partners declaim about the woes of Russia, but this time Bolshevik can not blame the blockade nor the machinations of Capitalistic England. It is, indeed, to the capitalistic countries that Russia today turns her suppliant gaze. The aid of the despised Cadets is invoked to placate the foreign nations whom she has warred against and slandered, and the machinery of the discredited Czarist rule is refurbished to gain sympathy—and dollars.

The serfs of the towns, the factory slaves, who were forced to walk and talk and eat by card, grew faint with lack of nourishment, and lost the moral fibre that in other days would have spurred them to resist their autocrats. But the peasant, the world over, knows but one tyranny—the tyranny of the soil. He might give the semblance of obedience when he heard the crack of the master's whip, but Lenin found the lessons learned in Berlin were as false as the masters who taught them.

Moscow has kept its heel upon the factory workers, but Lenin was forced some months ago to accept the alternative of the overthrow of his rule or the substantial modification of his confisatory land measures, and he was world-wide enough to take the latter course.

Lenin could absorb a thousand creeds of as many German philosophers, he might set up Marx as his God, but sooner or later he was bound to be brought up against the dead wall of truth—that "man will work only for a reward."

Today, when Bolshevism looks around at the empty barns, the full realization of this basic fact of all economies is brought home. The peasants of Russia have only sown for their own needs. They have rebelled against the Communism that Lenin sought to foist upon them. The dictator's eleventh-hour repentance came too late.

Still the full tale of Bolshevik incompetence is not yet told. It is because Russia has had a distorted creed forced upon her that her agony today is increased. Capitalistic countries finding themselves short of any staples through drought or, from causes that have set up an unnatural condition, have been able by their own efforts and through their despised capitalist system, to obtain needed supplies from sister nations. They have developed their system of international barter and trade and have established their machinery of distribution. Not so with Communism. It must depend upon its own resources. Communists are sometimes apt to forget that if their followers are to enjoy all the profits and prizes of years of prosperity they must be content to suffer the pangs and the losses of the lean days. If the Communists are to be a self-sustaining close corporation they cannot fairly appeal to Capitalism when their systems breaks down.

Lenin and his associates have today but one basis of appeal to the nations that they have fought and libelled—the basis of human sympathy. They can come as suppliants asking for bread for their children and the poor dopes whom Moscow has so shamefully deceived.

Their pleas, indeed, would come with better grace if they would doff their clownish garb and the black masks of armed robbers, and set to work to build up a new Russia, not on the threadbare tenets of a Germanic philosophy, but on the foundations of common sense, experience and humanity.—Montreal Star.

Besides the parrot there are more than twenty different kinds of birds that talk.

The Baltic Sea has an average depth of only forty-three yards.

Play is the work a man does that isn't compulsory.

W. N. U. 1383

Unity of Britain and France

Appeal For a Better Understanding Between the Two Nations

The London Daily Telegraph prints a communication "to our friends across the Channel," signed by a number of distinguished Frenchmen. The letter contains a strong appeal to the people of both nations to never relinquish the friendly feeling now existing as the outcome of the law war. It points out the dangers that may arise through misunderstandings caused by the game of politics, and the rivalries and schemes of a few individuals for private ambition. "This task devolves upon open and enlightened minds," the letter states, "those of intelligent men who, setting aside appearances, or preconceived systems, try to penetrate the very soul of the people and try to realize their essential affinities or differences."

The communication proceeds: "We shall never forget how in 1914 the whole of the British people, though taken unawares by war, sprang to our aid with the immense resources of their free empire. Alone amongst all the belligerents Great Britain enrolled 500,000 volunteers in the defence of right, and 800,000 of those now sleep their last sleep in the soil of France."

After pointing out that France is not a militaristic nation, and that victory has not turned her head, her post-war attitude is further analyzed:

"In, some of its phases, French opinion seems to English eyes unduly nervous in certain respects, it must be remembered that our country has suffered so cruelly from wanton aggression and has had to wait so long for the promised reparations, that it is entitled to be exacting where its safety is at stake. Let neither side ascribe importance to clamorous and irresponsible manifestations of such nervousness. That should be left to those who hope to benefit by our disagreements. It behoves us rather to educate the public, to teach it how far the voices from across the Channel are to be trusted, and to make clear the true tendencies of the great currents of national thought at the present time."

Pit Silos Better Than Older Type

Walls Lined With Ten Inch Plaster Resists Frost.

Pit silos for Saskatchewan were adopted to the Regina Board of Trade by P. G. Holden, of the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company. It was emphasized by the speaker that the western farmer must not depend entirely on the wheat crop as a source of livelihood, and that they must have other means of production if the wheat crop fails. In speaking of silos Mr. Holden stated that the pit silo outclassed the older type. They are made by digging out pits and lining the walls with a ten inch plaster. Bits may be dug to any depth, and the cost of the lining would not exceed \$30, which was a saving when compared with the \$300 of the standing silo. Silage thus stored will not freeze, and wind and lightning cannot cause damage to the pit silo.

Taber Irrigation Project

System Expected to Pay for Itself in One Year

Paying for an irrigation system in one year is the unique experience of the Taber project, comprising 17,000 acres, just east of the irrigated area operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It cost sixteen dollars an acre to build the ditches and laterals and, conservative estimates of the average yield on the 13,000 acres under crop are twenty bushels to the acre, as against eight bushels on the dry land adjoining. This is the first year that the Taber project has been in operation.

B.C. Salmon for Europe.

One of the largest single lots of salmon to leave Vancouver on shipboard left recently on board the Royal Mail Steam Packet steamer "Somersetshire." The salmon was consigned to France, United Kingdom, Belgium and other continental countries and consisted of 65,000 cases or between 2,500 and 3,000 tons.

Be fair to your local merchants. Ask to see his goods and compare prices before sending your money to the mail order houses. You will find that it pays.

The individual who gets into the habit of giving way to depression is on the broad road to ruin.

An Agricultural Enemy

Immense Losses Incurred to the Farmer Through Weeds

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have estimated that weeds do \$300,000,000 worth of damage to the agricultural interests per annum. In Canada also the yield of field crops is enormously reduced from this cause. It is hardly necessary to refer to a bulletin issued by the Seed Branch at Ottawa on "Weeds and Weed Seeds," which gives a list of nearly three hundred varieties known to this country, to realize that weeds lower the yield, deprecate the quality and value of crops, and add to the cost of production. They rob the soil of plant food and moisture; they crowd out more useful plants, being harder and generally more prolific, and they attract injurious insects and harbour fungus diseases. They are spread from district to district through transportation facilities by land and water, through impure seed; the wind carries them long distances and animals distribute them through their excrement and from lodgement in their coats. Every province has adopted legislation looking for the suppression of noxious weeds, and this year an instruction train was operated through the three prairie provinces to give information to farmers regarding the weed problem. It might be mentioned the publication referred to gives a minute description of the majority of the weeds, with methods that should be followed for their eradication. It also states that no fewer than over 150 different species of weed seeds were found in samples of grain and seed submitted to the Ottawa Seed Branch for analysis in one year.

Cornwall's Ship

Now Obsolete

Light Cruiser Was in Thickest Of Jutland Battle

H. M.S. Chester, one of the most famous ships of the British Navy, has arrived at Chatham from Sheerness, and has taken her place among the fleet of obsolete vessels in the river. She is to be sold. It was on the Chester, that Jack Cornwall won his V.C. at the Battle of Jutland, for remaining at his post when the rest of the gun's crew had been killed. Pounded by German shells during this engagement, the Chester's decks became strewn with dead and wounded. With all but two of her guns out of action, the light cruiser remained in the thickest of the battle, and nearly one-third of her crew were either killed or wounded. After the battle she made her way into Hull in a terribly battered condition. The Chester is a comparatively new ship, having been commissioned in May, 1916, two weeks before the Battle of Jutland. The suggestion has been made that she should be kept as a naval relic.

Mineral Production In B.C.

Value is Seven Per Cent. Greater Than in 1919.

Despite the decided fall in prices of fish and all descriptions had been taken from the waters of Lac La Biche. Of this amount 80,000 pounds represented the white fish catch, the balance being pickerel, pike, and other varieties of the coarser fish. Fishing in La Biche commenced on July 15th, and reports from the fishermen show that they consider this year's operations will double the output of last year. The quality of the fish is excellent, and everyone in the La Biche fishing industry is wearing a broad smile. Over 25 fishermen, holding commercial licenses, are employed in removing the finny inhabitants from the depths.

Wireless To Be Revolutionized

An important announcement may be looked for at any moment now from the Marconi Company, who are conducting experiments with a new wireless receiving apparatus that is expected to revolutionize the sending and receiving of wireless messages. The details of the invention are being jealously guarded owing to the fact that some of the countries that will desire to make use of the invention are outside the patent's convention.

Some Bits

A pure-bred Pugnac filly at the Pennsylvania State College celebrated her first birthday by tipping the scales at 1,280 pounds which is some 500 or 600 pounds more than the weight of the ordinary yearling colt. The filly had two gallons of skin milk a day besides the regular ration of grain.—Youth's Companion.

British Columbia Efforts

The movement of shingles and copper from British Columbia to the Atlantic ports via the Panama Canal is continuing. Every week about ten million shingles are shipped, and a thousand tons of copper go monthly. Recently paper and pulp has been added to the list.

WESTERN EDITORS



C. Lawrence, publisher of the Enterprise, Dunham, Sask.

Steamboating On Saskatchewan River In The Late Seventies

By O-GE-MAS-ES (Little Clerk).

(Copyright)

The Hudson's Bay Company had hind, and in an instant Mr. Mate was on his back and the Indian furiously stabbing him. Several of us rushed to the rescue, ad it took us all our time to hold the savage, who was in a mad fury, yelling that he had never been insulted before and only death could wipe out the stain. We noted some blood on the knife and thought it was all up with the mate, but fortunately he had managed to twist his body and dodge the knife and was only bleeding from scratches. Never was a man so changed. He was too scared to go back to his duty, as he felt certain either his opponent or the other Indians would scalp him, and we finally had to ship him into Fort Garry, by the lake boat. Gradually the American captains and mates from the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were employed exclusively, but our own natives speedily took to piloting and some of them became experts. The crews were all Indians, chiefly drawn from the Pas and Grand Rapids, but a few plain Indians from above Prince Albert would occasionally engage for a trip or two.

I was receiving and shipping freight in the summer of 1877 at Grand Rapids (Mr. Alex. Matheson, transport manager), and when loading the Nor-West on one occasion I noted the big fat Yankee mate who was standing on the deck at the gangway singing a rough chantey song to the Indians passing him heavily loaded; from one to two hundred pounds a man being the general load. Occasionally, to hurry matters, he would kick an Indian in the posterior while passing, and break forth into, "Come along! Come along! You sons of — Come a running," and so on. Amongst the Indians was a wild-looking big chap who hailed from Fort Pitt, with a long plait of jet black hair hanging to his waist, wearing a broad belt of parchment buffalo hide studded with brass tacks, and a big scalping knife, the sheath of which was decorated in the same way. His whole costume consisted of a cotton shirt, a pair of cloth leggings and a breechclout. I saw this Indian's eyes flash as the mate was doing his kicking stunt, and thought he looked dangerous, so walking down the gangway I tapped Mr. Mate on the shoulder and warned him that this was not a crew of southern negroes, but red Indians, and dangerous men to monkey with. His reply was a stream of profanity. Let me attend to the freight checking and he would hustle the — and so on. I returned to the warehouse and kept my eye on the mate. The big Pitt Indian had a heavy load placed on his shoulders, and down the gangway he went with his shirt fluttering in the breeze. He received a tremendous kick before (To be continued)

Indians dislike profanity, and the Crees, whose language is generally understood throughout the north, have no swear words in their vocabulary. The captain of the Northcote that summer was an artist in many and strange oaths, and when these failed him in moments of emergency, down went his hat on the deck and on it he jumped with both feet. His desperate language had made trouble on several occasions, and he was warned to guard his speech. We had just loaded the Northcote with 160 tons of freight for Prince Albert, working day and night as usual at the depot, especially as the water was steadily falling in the Upper River, and away she went. On the evening of next day arrived a canoe with a letter from the captain stating he was tied up with a strike, all his crew on shore. The chief asked me to go up at once and try and settle the difference (as I had managed to do on other occasions), so within half an hour I was on my way up the river with an Indian and bark canoe, and a heavy paddle ahead of us. The scene of the strike was at Chemahwan at the west end of Cedar Lake, and fortunately it being calm, we were able to make the long traverse safely and finally reached the steamer.

Captain — could hardly articulate for rage and every word was an oath. The poor beggar did not seem able to help it. I noted the men all sitting and smoking on the bank and grinning at the boss' discomfiture. I coaxed him into the cabin and told him the situation was a serious one and he was liable to lose his job if he did not cool down. Well, he was helpless, so asked what I would advise and I gave him this ultimatum.

Co-Operative Marketing

Saskatchewan Societies Show Big Increase in Membership and Business Handled

Saskatchewan co-operative marketing societies had an increase of \$1,125,103 in the amount of business handled last year, compared with the turnover in 1919. The membership was increased by 646, making the total at the end of the year of 18,894. The paid-up capital invested increased from \$362,251 to \$466,009. Fifty-four societies marketing livestock shipped 192 carloads and received therefore \$1,529,309. The value of supplies sold was \$5,885,385. The total business handled amounted to 7,314,659.

Reassuring

Nervous Tourist: "What if the bridge should break and the train fall into the river?"

Conductor: "Don't worry, sir, this road won't miss it. It has a lot of trains."

Chinese Divide Profits

In China it is a custom widely observed for a shopkeeper to divide about ten per cent. of the profits among the employees at the New Year.

The buzzing sound made by flies is produced by the rapid vibration of the wings, which may amount to 600 beats a second.

The largest negro church in the world is in Chicago, with more than ten thousand members enrolled.

Each cubic yard of the air contains about three hundred million particles of dust.

Humming birds are so called because the vibration of their wings makes a humming noise.

Most of the cats in Liberia are of a bright red tint, and they are very conspicuous in the moonlight.

Livestock Situation

U. S. Tariff Bill Will Hurt Alberta Cattle Industry

The cattle industry of Alberta is going to be hard hit by the new U. S. tariff bill. The West found its nearest and best market to the South and spent all its time during the past several years developing it. If the West would now finish and slaughter its cattle and seek the European markets it would serve its own best interests and gratify a lesson to Uncle Sam at the same time that the Western Prairies are not a mere adjunct to the United States, but a busy agricultural and industrial center able to take care of itself.

New Source Of Silk

Process Discovered to Use Tissue of Horses and Cattle

Discovery has been made of a process by which the muscular tissue of horses and cattle can be converted into silk—a use being thus found for condemned cows and horses killed because of accident or old age. The flesh is softened by saturating it in a liquid, which separates the muscle fibres by dissolving the substance that holds them together. Then it is soaked in another liquid, which strengthens the fibre and gives them a silky character. Silk thus obtained can be rubberized and made water proof by soaking it for some hours in a bath of rubber.

The sea has a great effect on temperature; in hot climates it reduces the heat and in cold climates it mitigates the cold.

Bald-headed men are apt to sneeze at the chap who parts his hair in the middle.

The sea is gradually getting more and more salty.

Give your local merchants a chance. Buy at home.

Do We Take Small Accounts?



We do more than that.
We invite them—welcome them—and take good care of them. If you wish to open a Savings Account for any particular purpose—or wish to teach the children to save by having them to do so because the amounts to be deposited will be small. \$1. is sufficient to open a Savings Account, and deposits of \$1. are always welcome.

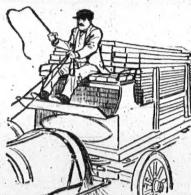
THE MERCHANTS BANK
Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA
Established 1894
IRMA BRANCH
W. MASSON, Manager.

Irma Cash Meat Market

JUST LOOK!
Bacon Special 35c. lb.
Threshing Beef Special
No. 1 Steers 10c. lb.

WANTED LIVE HOGS AND POULTRY

L. C. HATCH, Prop.
Irma,
Alberta.



a load of lumber
from here is a load of satisfaction.

It's very pleasant to be able to take planks to be able to take planks and joists at random, knowing that everyone will be first-class in every respect. No time lost in looking for good stuff, where all is good. Time saved is money saved.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

Lumber Profits
SLAUGHTERED

We bought lumber at high prices and are now selling it at less than cost. Our loss is the consumers' gain.

No Reason for Delaying

To build now. Our prices are down to bed-rock. Take advantage of this and build now.

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.
T. H. FLEMING, Manager.

THE IRMA TIMES

Irma, Alberta.
H. G. Thunell, Publisher.
H. W. Love, Editor.

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Canada, one year \$2.00
Great Britain and U. S. \$2.50

ADVERTISING RATES

Rates and rates of charge for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local columns are ten cents per line first insertion and 5 cents per line each succeeding insertion. Legal notices 15¢ per line first insertion, 10¢ per line each insertion. Notices of meetings, fairs, etc. Notices of sales, etc. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts and all entertainments of a money-making character are 10¢ per line. Notices of respect and dollar for each insertion. Cards, etc. Testimonials, Etc. Notices of strays or stray animals, three insertions for \$1.50. All changes of advertisements must be in not later than Tuesday to insure change for that week.

FINISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Parents' and children are now making decisions as to whether it is best for students to continue their studies or to enter some business line with the education already gained. Statistics have often pointed out that a large percentage of students, particularly the young men, do not finish the high school course.

Statistics have also pointed out the comparative earnings of a student who completed the high school course and that of one who gave up his studies for an immediate recompence. These show the high school graduate by far the better wage earner, and conclusively prove from an economic standpoint the advisability of students continuing with their studies at least until they have completed the high school course.

How often does one hear an elderly man say that he wished he'd finished high school? It doesn't take many years of school to realize that a big mistake has been made in cutting short a fundamental education which in these days is even more beneficial than in years past, because of practical courses added to the curriculum.

There is usually only one time in life that it is possible to be taught and to learn the basic knowledge so important in any business or professional advancement, and that is at the high school age. Circumstances should be most urgent indeed before a student decides to forfeit a high-school education for a wage that might tempt now, but in years to come would be meager when compared with the earnings and advancement possible with an advanced learning.

ALBERTA'S COAL.

The recent meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining in Edmonton has served to drive home again the fact that Alberta has enormous and invaluable coal resources. In several of the papers and addresses it was pointed out that this province has enough coal to supply all likely market demands for hundreds of years. The Lethbridge field alone, which is only one of seven or eight major producing fields, is estimated to contain 600,000,000 tons of recoverable coal.

To have within its bounds so vast and important a natural resource places Alberta at once in the specially favored and fortunate class. Its significance for the future is beyond telling, because it spells greatness in more respects than can now be foretold. To be sure, it will be a necessary condition to this greatness that the resource be properly developed, and there is room for much improvement in the present methods. When the entire control of the mines is vested in one authority, which means when the province is given the possession of its own wealth, it should be more easily possible to develop them on efficient and economical lines.—Journal.

IRMA MARKET

Prices subject to change without notice.

WHEAT

No 1	1.18
No 2	1.12
No 3	1.07

OATS

2-CW.	.28
Extra Feed.	.25
1 Feed.	.22

BARLEY

No 3	.47
No 4	.42
No 5	.27

FLAX

No 1	.50
No 2	.57

STOCK

Hogs	.90
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PRODUCE

Butter	.35c
Eggs	.30c
Sugar	20c - 2.40
Flour	5.00

THE VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

The summer night has voices that seem to call and call With a sweet and holy music, as the shades of evening fall. And western sky still holds a hint of the fast-dying day; A band of orange next the rim, a touch of gold on gray. And I am tired, tired, and glad the day is done,

For there always cometh labor with the waking of the sun.

When the day is long and filled with strife, my heart finds much of pain;

For it seems my life is useless, and my labor all in vain.

With the clutter and the clamor, and the little things of day, It seems that God can't understand. He is so far away.

Oh, the wind is sighing, sighing, as it passes through the trees, And sometimes I can't resist it, this calling of the breeze.

Then I stay out 'neath the poplars as the moon sails o'er the hill. And even through those voices, the world seems odd and still. The stars they wink and twinkle like a million eyes of God.

That watch me as I watch them; and the poplars sway and nod, And show their graceful outline black against the silver moon. While the air is throbbing, humming, with the cricket's cheery tune.

And there is a mystic vibration on the fragrant summer air.

That calls my heart to worship, and brings my lips to prayer.

Then I turn my tired face upward to the stars that gleam on high, And hear the answering voice of God from out that wind-swept sky. Oh, the glory of it fills my soul, and all my heartaches cease;

Then I turn again to mortals, with a wondrous sense of peace.

—Anna M. Walker

Irma, Alta.

It will afford the people of Irma a great deal of pleasure to know that Miss Walker's poetical gifts have been recognized in other parts of Canada. The above poem was selected by the critic of the Family Herald, Montreal, to be classed among poems worth reading.

Congratulations, Miss Walker, and may inspiration lead you to greater efforts.—Editor Irma Times.

More or Less Funny

Several of the ladies of Tofield are quite fond of collecting pictures and have little misgiving as to their value. Recently while the girls were visiting at a friend's house they that they would call in the husband to criticize some of the pictures and he would say, "Look them over and if the ladies pointed out a certain painting which he had made and asked him what he thought of it, "Those ostriches are really superb!" he exclaimed. "You should never paint anything but birds!" They are ladies dressed in the latest styles."

Women are quite sure that men are stupid. For instance they point out Mr. Leo who chased all over Australia looking for the fountain of youth and never thought of looking for it in the drug store.

There is a man in Kinsella who goes around with the knees of his pants worn threadbare and his friends unable to decide if it is caused by prayer, or comes from shooting craps.

The new styles the women are wearing are making even the men modest. They stare at the women with the naked eye.

Nature is wonderful but it will be difficult for the scientists to explain why the women have two ears and only one tongue.

We hope for this concert the support of the entire community as something worth while.

Mrs. Lee Harvey from Wetaskiwin is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones.

A. Poirier of Chauvin is visiting with his daughter, Mrs. A. Omen.

Miss Pallister returned to her home Tuesday after a two weeks' visit at the M. O'Leary home.

Mr. J. L. Dodge moved to Holden Sunday for a visit with friends.

Mr. H. A. Hauser, of the Clover Lodge district, was the winner of the \$100 prize at the Manville Fair recently held.

The Connught Lodge A. F. & A. M. held their regular meeting Tuesday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Wheeler have returned from a holiday vacation spent at Banff.

FOR SALE—Small fruit farm in the Kutenay Valley, B. C. Cleared, Planted, Clear seed. House and Barn small. Would consider stock or anything bearing an equal equity. Apply to owner, J. H. Archibald, Irma Alta.

20-5-P

WILL SELL OR TRADE—for automobiles, horses, cattle or trade farming machinery in good condition.

160 acres, 7 miles south of Irma. Fenced, 30 acres summerfallow, plenty of grass and water. Good Soil—Vicitor T. J. Twigg, Hughenden, Alta.

20-5-P

LOST—4 spring calves, 1 clear red, 1 red with white on head (steer), 1 roan with white head, 1 strawberry roan. 20 cent cut out of each ear.

N. L. Fuder, S. W. 13-45-10, Irma.

IT

LOST—on road northeast of Irma, red carriage rug. Finder kindly notify Mrs. H. Wilson, N. W. 7-46-8, Irma.

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IRMA POOL ROOM
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BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOES
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DR. B. C. ARCHIBALD

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Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m., 2:30 to 4:30, 7:00 to 8:00 p.m.

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or hand same to
H. W. LOVE, Irma

Hay - Fever
SUMMER COLDS, ASTHMA,
spoil many a holiday.

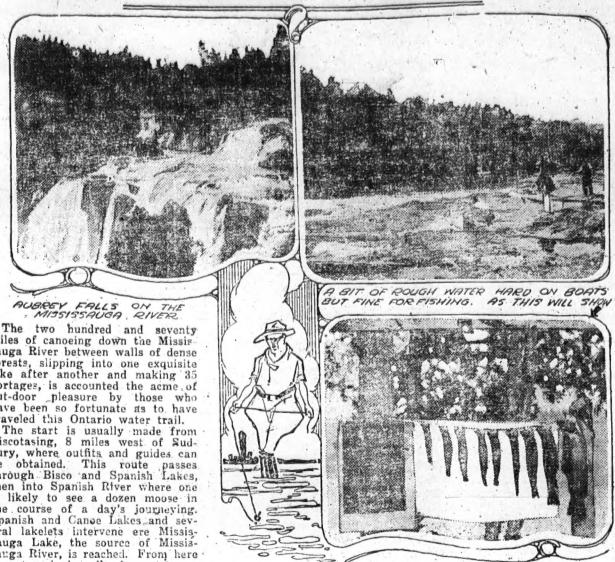
RAZ - MAH
Possibly stops these troubles:
Sneezing, weezing, coughing,
water in the eyes, hay fever
unless you like being that way.
\$1.00 at your druggist's, or write
Templeton, Toronto, for a free trial.

Local Agent
Bassett's Drug Store

A young man approached his best girl's dad and said, "Sir, I would like to marry your daughter, but I have some doubts as to whether I can support her or not." "Never mind," said the old man, "take her and do the best you can, for I know she can't support her."

At last it has been discovered why newly married couples act so silly. They are intoxicated with honey-moonshine.

Ontario's Wilderness is Sporting Paradise



The two hundred and seventy miles of canoeing down the Mississauga River between walls of dense forests, slipping into one exquisite lake after another, and making 32 portages, is accounted the aim of out-door pleasure by those who have been so fortunate as to have traveled this Ontario water trail.

The start is usually made upon Biatoring, 8 miles west of Sudbury, where outfitts and guides can be obtained. This route passes through Bisco and Spanish Lakes, then into Spanish River where one is likely to see a dozen moose in the course of a day's journeying. Spanish and Canoe Lakes, and several lakes intervene ere Mississauga River is reached. From there the travel is all down stream through wildly beautiful scenery.

Tall spires of pines reach heavenward above the solid wall of forest that meets either side. Moose, deer and other wild animals often emerge from the dense woods to gaze at the passing strangers. They are seldom molested and are quite tame, so they make excellent targets for the camera. Excellent fishing is at hand, the whole distance—speckled trout, lake trout, bass, pike and muskrat are plentiful. You can catch them easily without getting a bite. Pretty little streams come gurgling through the forest to pour their silver offer-

ings into the Mississauga and to lead the travelers to leave the big river and seek shelter in the hinterland. The side trips often lead to waters over which white men have never fished. The majority of the portages are half a mile each. Give your chance to the kinks out of your calves and are a pleasure rather than a hardship. The portage at Aubrey Gorge affords a wonderful sight that of a river winding and swirling through a quarter-mile gorge and then marking a 107 foot leap over a cliff. It takes one and

a half hours to shoot the Forty-mile Rapids, which is done with no more effort than paddling in the canoe and using the paddle now and then to keep it in the channel. The portage around Mississauga Tunnel is made by team over a good road that follows the narrow cut in the solid rock through which the river carves its way for three miles.

The trail really ends at the Camp Bow Camp Club. Here a half hour above Sowerby, from the latter it is a 45 minute motor run to the railway at Thessalon.

NEW CITIZENS FOR CANADA



With a population of less than two persons to the square mile compared to England's six hundred, with only five per cent of the land agricultural land in the West under cultivation, with a heavy national indebtedness and only a few people to pay the interest in the form of taxes, the reason why Canada is hungry for immigrants is readily to be understood. Immigration is the human rain without which Canada must parch and wither up.

If Great Britain had a large surplus of farmers, farm hands, and Canadian cities not have the invite immigrants from any other source. But Great Britain is not so much an agricultural as a merchant and manufacturing centre, and every year thousands more and more the farmers and farm hands who leave her Colonies for the Dominions. She is quite willing to send out countless city folk in the hope that they may be transformed into farmers in their new environment, but she has fewer farmers to spare than many other countries from which Canada in the past has drawn excellent settlers. This is not the only method of arrivals. From 1897 to 1919, only eighteen per cent of the British immigrants made entry for homesteads in Western Canada, as compared to twenty-seven per cent of the American immigrants and twenty-nine per cent of the foreign born from Continental Europe.

In certain parts of Europe where there are no farms and hunger, there is not enough land to go round. Five or six acres per family is all the land available in certain parts of Belgium, and even on the flat, the thrifty Belgians frequently bring up families of ten. The great immigration of Ukrainians from Central Europe which has given Canada nearly 300,000 of her Western farm population went to the prairie subdivisions of farms which were only fifteen acres to start with. These Ukrainians have become a great asset to Canada, and have at their own expense created four large colonies. Higher education again we owe our fine stock of seventy thousand Scandinavian settlers to the lack of sufficient land in Sweden, Denmark and Iceland.

Have these foreign born made good Canadian citizens? Read "The Education of the New Canadian," by Dr. J. T. M. Ainslie, of Saskatchewan, and you will say "Yes!" In one or two groups at first there was opposition to the learning of English, particularly among the older people, but now it is difficult to find children failing to meet the demands of the schools. And it is not in the schools where you find the foreign born. More than half the students at the University of Manitoba are of foreign parentage. Many find children of the foreign

born as leaders in the professions

and in the Cabinet of at least one Provincial Government.

Canada is after all only repeat-

ing on a larger scale the welcome to

and the assimilation of the foreign

born which has characterized the

history of the Mother Country.

Scandinavian, German, French,

Irish, Italian, Polish, Hungarian

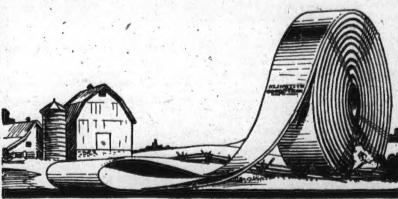
but a few of the foreign born im-

Are Klingtite Belts— To Good for the farm?

Some say they are!

But no good farmer will admit that he is satisfied with inferior belts. Farm powerwork needs just as fine a belt as does the city factory. ... That is why Goodyear Klingtite Belts are taking such a strong hold.

Klingtite Belts may cost more to buy. But they certainly cost less to use. They last longer. And they do the work better. If better belt interests you, see us about Klingtite Belts.



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FOR A GOOD

Cold Drink, Dish of Ice Cream

Hot or Cold Lunch, Go to the--

IRMA Ice Cream Parlor

R. KENNETH STEWART, Prop.

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Your Cigar Opportunity

Made in the province you make
your money in

The Edmonton Cigar Factory, Limited.
EDMONTON ALBERTA CANADA



PRESIDENT E. W. BEATTY, of the C.P.R.

Oh, Money! Money!

BY ELEANOR H. PORTER

Printed by Special Arrangements with Thos. Allen, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued)

"None, perhaps," still smiled Mr. Smith good-humoredly.

"Why don't you let them alone, then? What do you expect to find?"

"Why, I know, Mr. Smith was plainly nonplussed.

"Well, I can tell you it's a silly business, whatever you find. If you think your grandfather's a bigger man than you are, you'll be proud of it, but if you're not, you'll be ashamed of it, 'cause you ain't bigger yourself!" On the other hand, if you find he isn't as big as you are, you'll be ashamed of that; when you ought to be proud of it—'cause you give him one better."

"But you know, I know your kind. I've seen you before. But can't you do any work, real work?"

"He is doing work, real work, now, father!" interposed Miss Maggie quickly. "He's having a wonderful time, too. If you'd only let him, now, and show him those papers."

A real terror came into Mr. Smith's eyes, but Mr. Duff was already off his feet.

"Well, I shan't," he observed nervously. "I'm not a fool, if he is. I am going out to the porch where I can get some air."

"There's work as long as you like, Mr. Smith. I knew you'd rather work by yourself," nodded Miss Maggie, moving the piles of papers near him.

"But, good Heavens, how do you stand?" exploded Mr. Smith before he realized that this time he had really made friends abroad. "He's hardly been a painful guest."

Miss Maggie, too, colored. Then, abruptly, she laughed.

"After all, it doesn't matter. Why should we be frank? You know I could never bring myself to think you were, of course, and I forgot, for a moment, that you were a stranger. Everybody in Hillerton understands. You see, father is nervous, and not at all strong. We have to humor him."

"But do you know, I always have to tell him what to do what you don't want, in order to—well, that is—" Mr. Smith, finding himself in very deep water, blushed again painfully.

Miss Maggie saw his dismayed gaze with a faint smile.

"Tell him to do what I don't want, in order to get him to do what I want him to." Yes, oh, yes. But I don't mind; really I don't. I'm used to it now, though when I first heard, why does it matter? After all, what is the difference? He isn't there to yell any more?" Miss Maggie turned from the puzzle with a start.

"Simple! Great Scott!" muttered Mr. Smith. He wanted to say more; but Miss Maggie, with a smiling nod, turned away, so he went back to his work.

Benny, wandering in from the kitchen, with both hands full of cookies, plumped himself down on the cushioned window-seat, and drew a sigh of content.

"Thank you, Maggie."

"Yes, dear."

"Can I come ter live with you?"

"Certainly not!" The blithe voice and pleasant smile took all the sting from the prompt refusal. "What would father and mother do?"

"Oh, they wouldn't mind."

"Benny!"

"They wouldn't. Maybe pa would—a little; but Bess and ma wouldn't. And I'd like it, Benny!" Miss Maggie crossed to a little stand and picked up a small box. "Here's a new picture puzzle. See if you can do it."

Benny shifted his now depleted stock of cookies to one hand, dropped to his knees on the floor, and dumped the contents of the box upon the seat before him.

"They won't let me eat cookies any more at home—in the house, I mean. Too many crumbs."

"But you know you have to pick up crumbs, when you drop them."

"Yep. But I don't mind—after I've had the fun of eatin' first. But they won't let me drop 'em ter begin with, there, nor take any of the boys into the house. Honest, Anne Maggie, there isn't anythin' a feller can do, actin' so, if we live on the West Side, he persisted soberly."

Mr. Smith, copying dates at the table, was conscious of a slightly apprehensive glance in his direction from Miss Maggie's eyes, as she murmured:

"But you're forgetting your puzzle, Benny. You've put only five pieces together."

"I can't do puzzles there, either."

"All the more reason, then, why you should like to do them here. See where does this dog's head go?"

Lislessly Benny took the bit of pictured wood in his fingers and began fit it into the puzzle缺點 before it.

"I used ter do em, and leave 'em round, but ma says I can't now. Callers might come and find 'em, and what would they say—on the West

TELLS HOW CATARRH IS DESTROYED QUICKLY

Catarrh sufferers, meaning those with colds, sore throat, bronchial trouble, etc., can be fixed up right at home by inhaling "Catarrhozone." In using Catarrhozone you don't take a single breath of air, but you breathe a healthy piney vapor directed to the lungs and air passages. The purest balsams and the greatest antiseptics are thus sent to every spot where catarrhal trouble exists—germs and nature is given a chance and the disease ends quickly. Colds and throat troubles end quickly. Colds and the healing vapor of Catarrhozone is breathing, irritation is relieved at once because irritation is removed. Bronchitis, irritation and weakness in the throat soon disappear. Use Catarrhozone whether young or old. Two months treatment \$1.00, small size 50c, dealers everywhere or the Catarrho Zone Co., Montreal.

"Well, I can tell you it's a silly business, whatever you find. If you think your grandfather's a bigger man than you are, you'll be proud of it, but if you're not, you'll be ashamed of it, 'cause you ain't bigger yourself!" On the other hand, if you find he isn't as big as you are, you'll be ashamed of that; when you ought to be proud of it—'cause you give him one better."

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for Aunt Maggie!" laughed Mr. Smith suddenly.

"Aunt Maggie! — Oh, you don't tryin' ter make people think things don't matter. You'll see!" crowed Benny. A moment later he had turned down his own street, and Mr. Smith was left to go on alone.

Very often, in the days that followed, Mr. Smith thought of this speech of Benny's. He had no desire to write it for, for it was seeing a good deal of Miss Maggie, and it seemed, indeed, to him that half the town was coming to her to learn that something didn't matter, though very seldom, except to Benny, did they even say the words themselves. It was merely that to her would come men, women, and children, each with a sorry tale of discontent or disappointment. And it was always as if they left with her their sorrows, and when they returned, head and shoulders were once more, eyes were bright, and the step was alert and gay.

He used to wonder how she did it. For that matter, he wondered how Mr. Smith did it.

Mr. Smith was, indeed, seeing a good deal of Miss Maggie. He told himself that it was the records that attracted him. But he didn't care for coprophagy. He didn't care for it, just sat in one of the comfortable chairs and watched Miss Maggie, content if she gave him a word now and then.

He liked the way she carried her head, and the way her hair lay away from her sharply forehead. He liked the quiet strength of the way her capable hands lay motionless in her lap when their services were not required. He liked to watch the dimple in her cheek that told a smile was coming. He liked to hear her talk to Benny. He even liked to hear her talk to her father, and he could understand that she could make him feel all the while that he was comfortable, feeling of her quite at home, and at peace with all the world—the feeling that always came to him now whenever he entered the house, the smile and fact that she was well-accorded by Mr. Duff was hardly more friendly than at the first.

(To be Continued.)

Turning The Corner

Indications Point to Return of Normal Business Conditions

"Orders are coming in steadily and in increasing numbers," says A. E. Staley, of Decatur.

"We have unquestionably passed the worst," said E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel corporation, commenting on the poor showing made in the last quarter's report of the profits of that business.

Textile mills are beginning to run steadily in the south and east. One great cotton mill in Massachusetts put its spring fabric samples on view one day last week, and within three days the output of the mill for the entire season was taken by the wholesalers.

The signs are now really right. Foolish optimism is one of the most foolish of all business mistakes. The man who fools himself is the most badly fooled man in the list. But with a stabilization of values which has come within the last few weeks, there has come also the sounder business foundations, the higher productivity of labor, the more careful and efficient management of affairs, so that the forward step which is taken will now be held. Gains now made are real, not imaginary or visionary, and they will be made greater as conditions continue to improve.

Indications are multiplying that while the country is far from back to the normal business prosperity, the upturn is gradually being made. The Decatur Review.

Western Butter Scores High

Edmonton Secured Highest in Division for July Sample.

The quality of butter submitted to date by the provincial creameries in the Dominion educational scoring contest is better than in any previous year, according to the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick.

Edmonton City Dairy secured the highest score of any sample since the competition commenced in 1919, with 98 points for their July sample. The highest scoring sample for June was supplied by the Central Creameries, Calgary, with 97.5 points, and for May by the Shalo Lake Creamery, of Manitoba, with 97 points.

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"Always says?" Mr. Smith's voice was mildly puzzled.

"Yes, when things plague, an' somethin' don't go right. She says it's all ter just remember that it doesn't matter at all—she always says."

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Faith Of The Pioneer

Early Settlers Have Witnessed the Remarkable Growth and Progress In Alberta.

We have all dutifully stopped, looked and listened when someone sounded the slogan, "See Canada First." That was as far as most of us got, however, being busy getting ready to go elsewhere, or having neither the time or money to get anywhere. There have been exceptions, individuals, singularly enough who seldom read ads, and would have probably considered a slogan such as kind of a new fangled beer schooner. Men of courage, self-reliant independence-these "saw Alberta first." Their's was no casual outlook that covered only the spread of prairie and plain; the western border fenced with snow-capped hills, rolling land, green valley and rushing river. Their's was the greater vision that saw beyond and grasped the opportunities spread before the argonaut. By these hand and independent men-the corner stone of what is now the great province of Alberta was well and truly laid. To their enterprise is primarily due its development and present prosperity. What faith in their own strength, what courage must have inspired them to face the hardships and to take the chances of an untried country? What sublime self-reliance possessed the pioneer with an ambition unaided, to tame a wilderness? What moments to their faith, their vision, their courage, pow'd the Alberta plains in spreading city and prosperous farmstead?

This is not the history of a remote past. It is a comparatively short time since Frank Oliver trod the lonely trail to Edmonton with his printing outfit on a Red River cart, to plant the banner of the press in the wilderness; since Pat Burns laid in modest beginnings the foundation of the Alberta packing industry; since George Lane rode over the border, or Ernest Cross sang a lullaby to the milling cattle as he rode hard in the prairie night; since Colonel Walker wore the red coat of the mounty, or William Pearce searched out the resources of the land." The names of many others occur as I write, pioneers who sought a new land unaided, tried its opportunities and wrested success from the wilderness. There are still in Alberta vast acres of virgin land waiting the plow, unmined coal literally within reach of a spade, uncut lumber on its hillsides, grazing for millions of cattle on its plains, a mixed farming and hog country in its northland with its bluffs, coarse grains, shelter and water up to turn a thousand wheels; oil products that are materializing daily.

The settler no longer faces the hardships of the pioneer-markets, towns and villages serve his needs; railways, roads; neighbors; rural phones and mail deliveries relieve the isolation of the farm; schools for his children, and hospitals for his relief are in evidence. Experimental and model farms demonstrate the possibilities of agriculture for his guidance. Alberta simply rewarded the industry of the pioneer. Today it offers the same success, without the attendant hardships. It offers a thousand opportunities where only one was open to the old-timer. In twenty years Edmonton grew from a frontier settlement to a city; Calgary from a cow town to a metropolis; Lethbridge paved streets on what were prairie trails.

What will the next twenty years prove? The answer lies in the example set by the old-timer. His courage, patience and industry won through greater discouragements, greater hardships and with less opportunity than Alberta offers the new settler today.

Soldiers Obtain Results

"Poor Man's Reserve" Has More Than Doubled in Value.

Fine results, it is said, are being shown by the 27 soldier farmers who took up land under the Soldier Settlement Board on the Poor Man's Reserve (formerly Indian) near Regina, Sask. This reserve was taken over last year by the board and comprises 8,320 acres which was divided into farm units averaging 300 acres each. The average price paid by the settler was \$11.25 per acre.

An inspection of the settlement a few days ago showed that remarkable progress has been made and board officials say that \$25 per acre would be a low estimate to place on the value of the property today.

This means an increase in land value alone to these settlers, of approximately \$3,500 each.

Many a woman who looks like an angel forgets to act like one.

W. N. U. 1385

Curious Facts About Chairs

Only Recently That Ordinary People Sat On Them.

It is one of the odd things in the history of houses that though chairs were first made thousands of years ago, it is only quite recently that ordinary people began to sit on them. There were magnificent chairs in ancient Egypt, in carved woods, in ebony and ivory. On the monuments of Nineveh are chairs with carved legs ending in lions' claws, or bulls' hooves, which recall the clay-and-ball feet of the English chairs of Stuart times.

The Romans had chairs of marble, but neither in ancient times nor in Europe down to the 16th century were chairs for ordinary folk. They were thrones, rather than chairs, the seats of authority for the great lords of the State and the Church, and the rest of the world seem to have been quite content with stools and benches, even the top of a chest.

To us, to whom a comfortable chair seems one of the very first and simplest necessities of a house, it is odd that men should have had the idea of a chair for so long and put it to so little use. Of course those chairs of the middle ages were very different from the chairs of a modern house. The few that have come down to us are very massive, dignified things; with high backs and canopies, solid arms, carved fronts and sides. Probably to the ordinary man they suggested something for his own use as little as a crown would suggest a cloth cap.

And then there was about them all, the associations of State and power. A humble man would not have dared to sit on one.

The Peace Arch

Ten Thousand People Witness Raising of Flags on Canada-United States Border.

Ten thousand persons recently witnessed the raising of flags over the International Peace Arch at Blaine, Wash., on the Canada-United States border and heard the formal ceremony by which the gates of the portal were thrown open to symbolize the neighborly relations between Canada and the United States.

Under the chairmanship of the Hon. Samuel Hill, of Seattle, president of the Pacific Highway Association, many prominent citizens from both sides of the border took part in the public ceremonies and spoke of the spirit which found expression in the erection of the arch.

Canadian and United States representatives exchanged flags which were unfurled over the massive structure while bands played the national anthems. Later the flags of France and Belgium were added to the display with appropriate ceremony. Copies of congratulatory telegrams from Premier McLeighen and President Harding, the Prince of Wales, King George, King Albert, Premier Briand, and diplomatic representatives of China and Japan were deposited within the walls of the arch, as well as copies of the replies and relays of early pioneers on the Pacific coast. These will be left for a hundred years, if present plans hold, for their historical interest.

New Use For Seaplane

Carrying Fish Eggs From Hatcheries to Inaccessible Parts of the Coast.

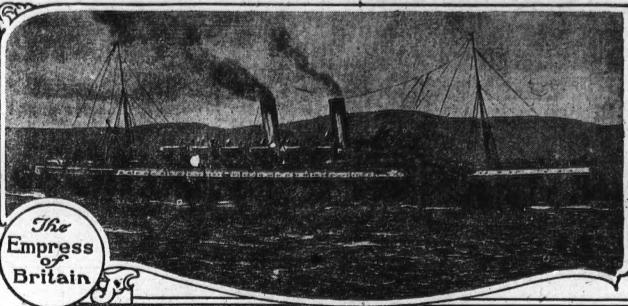
A new use for the seaplane has been found on the Pacific coast by the officials of the department of marine and fisheries working in co-operation with the air board authorities at the Vancouver seaplane station. It is carrying fish eggs from the hatcheries to otherwise inaccessible parts of the coast line where the eggs can be placed under the water in special boxes invented by one of the hatchery officers and allowed to complete hatching there. Patrols are also being undertaken in connection with the fisheries department by officials to circumvent poachers who stray into forbidden waters.

Switzerland Extends Hospitality. Upon the request of the Spanish Government the Swiss Government has decided to extend its permission for former Emperor Charles of Austria to remain in Switzerland until October. Under the original permission of the Swiss Government, the former Austrian monarch was to leave the country by September 1.

Municipal Street Railway Pays. For the first seven months of this year the Calgary Street Railway Company had a surplus of \$490, after setting aside \$67,000 for sinking fund and depreciation, and \$64,000 for interest charges ad taxation.

Thirty-two kinds of lumber aggregating 25,000,000 feet, are used mainly by manufacturers of sporting goods.

Montreal as an Immigration Centre



The Empress of Britain, one of the big Immigrant Liners of the Atlantic on the St. Lawrence Route. On her last voyage she brought 800 settlers to Canada, most of them bound for the West.

Montreal is one of Canada's chief immigration centres.

While the chief ports of disembarkation are Halifax and St. John in winter and Quebec in summer, a large proportion of the total arrivals reaches Montreal on their way west or for redistribution, while many stay off at that city in order to settle in Quebec province.

Evidences of its being a busy immigration centre as seen at the wharves as well as the railway stations. Come with me to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service dock. The Melita has just come in at an hour when the city was hardly awakened. Soon after the big Leviathan tips up at the wharf-and remember that she sailed up a river for eight hundred miles from the open sea-all is bustle and excitement, for the docking of a trans-Atlantic vessel is always an imposing sight. Gang planks are lowered, donkey engines sing their noisy song as they hoist the endless number of trunks from the deep holds and the passengers land once again on solid mother earth.

Among the hundreds of passengers and scores who may be regarded as newcomers and as prospective settlers in a new land, the third-class passengers having left the ship at Quebec. And among the Montreal arrivals are many who belong to the class of household workers for whom Canadian homes are awaiting. As they have been helped while on

board by a C. P. R. matron, so on land there are immigration officials, of both sexes; and port chaplains of the churches, priests and sisters from the Roman Catholic Church, Y. W. C. A. secretaries, Jewish missionaries and many another ready to render help. The service those voluntary workers gives is of the highest value and is greatly appreciated.

With baggage and luggage arranged alphabetically in the long freight shed, it is an easy matter to identify and check the mountains of trunks and bags as they are piled high in the transport wagons for the railway station.

Next let us go to the Windsor Street station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is always a busy centre, but after the arrival of several ocean boats it is doubly thronged, and yet such is the excellent system in vogue that there is no confusion.

No one can go astray in finding the right train. The workers one finds at the docks are here also, for they know no union hours. Twenty at a stretch is not unusual under pressure for there is a myriad service to be given, and given quickly.

Before we see off the trainloads of immigrants it will be worth while visiting the wonderful facilities offered these newcomers in this one station and by a railway company. Under the Concourse, there are large rooms, well equipped for the use of

the immigrant who may need to remain in the city for a few days. The foreigners are in one room, and the English-speaking ones in another; those who are passing through Canada on their way to the United States have special provision made for them, while yet another huge apartment is devoted to the Chinese in bond.

Montreal does a great deal for the new arrivals. A sample is Dorchester House, a fine home for immigrant girls where they are guided in every way and assisted in finding suitable employment. Hundreds take advantage of this excellent institution, which is maintained sooperatively by several Protestant denominations, also working in harmony with the nearby Y. W. C. A.

There is also the Dominion Immigration Hall, adjoining the Windsor Street Station, a four-story building where immigrant arrivals can be kept for a short time free of charge, where delinquents are treated as in a court, where hospital service of a first-aid nature is given and where a goodly number can be accommodated in dormitories and cots.

That is something of what Montreal is doing for the new Canadian in which the Government, the Railways, the Churches and other organizations are sharing, and it is to the credit of Canada's commercial metropolis that amid the life and commerce of a great centre, it has time and thought for the immigrant.-F. Y.

Britain and U. S. Have Joint Duty

Lawyers Emphasize Importance of Anglo-American Friendship.

Britons and Americans joined in expressions of friendliness and brotherhood-between the bar of the Mother Country and that of the United States, when Sir John A. Simon, president of the British Bar Association, and John W. Davis, former United States ambassador to Great Britain, spoke before the American Bar Association in annual convention.

Love of liberty, a joint literature, the same language and the common law were declared by Sir John to be the four evangelists of the gospel of Anglo-American friendship.

"Law, the hand-maid of order, the instrument of justice, the arbiter of dispute, is the cement which binds together the fabric of human institutions," Sir John declared in urging pride in the profession and belief in its contribution to the future advancement of the world.

The principle of liberty of the English and American common law were upheld by former Ambassador Davis as the rod and staff by which Britons and Americans walk. The largest responsibility of the future of the world lies upon Britain; and the United States, he said, a joint duty lying upon the legal profession of the two countries to "guide them in the ways of mutual confidence and joint endeavor in the service of mankind."

The Dangerous Strawberry.

Some people cannot endure the smell of strawberries, but it comes rather as a shock to learn that strawberries are classed among dangerous cargoes.

The vessels conveying them from Brittany to Plymouth, a correspondent tells us, refuse to carry passengers, and orders are issued for the crews to keep as much as possible on deck. The reason given is that the fumes of the strawberries cause dizziness, and a kind of intoxication.

Canadian Fish For Chicago.

In less than one week twenty carloads of choice Alberta whitefish from Lesser Slave Lake and Lac La Biche passed through Edmonton en route to the Chicago market. It is estimated that there are still eighty carloads before this season's catch in Lesser Slave Lake will all be marketed.

Rockefeller's Mission One of Evangelism

Part of Fortune Will Build Hospital In China.

The international importance of John D. Rockefeller's trip to the Orient cannot be over-estimated. He goes to China to establish, with a small part of his father's fortune, a hospital for ailing Chinese, and to begin their other vast undertakings in the name of charity. It is a mission of healing which cannot fail to go well.

Every day is drawing the Pacific nations more closely together. Fast ocean liners are linking up the Orient with North America by a strong chain of trade. Whether the Orient will meet this continent in friendliness or in bitter competition will depend on the spirit developed in the next five years.

Mr. Rockefeller's mission will do more to build up kindly feeling than a dozen sheaves of diplomatic notes. The Chinese may meet the diplomatic advances of the white races with suspicion, but there can be no substitute in a hospital established to lessen their pain.

There is something dramatic about the departure from the Port of Vancouver of Rockefellers and his corps of doctors, nurses and teachers. His mission is one of evangelism. He is a Prince of Christendom bent on more useful work than knights of the Holy Sepulchre. He is carrying to the Far East a message of peace and good-will which must reach the mark in the hearts of the people there.—From the Vancouver Sun.

For Mr. Edison.

Re the Edison questionnaire, a railway engineer submits the following problem: At Attobon a big fly flew into the cab of the engine. It continued to fly during the trip to Harrisburg, dislodging to alight. Now: If the fly flew the full time free of fixtures within the cab, did the fly fly to Harrisburg or did it ride?—Detroit Free Press.

Whale Sausage and Steak.

Delicacies made from the flesh of whales are now being put on the market by Newfoundland whalers. Among them are sausages, meat extract, canned steaks and tongue.

Seattle has a women's life-saving corps, composed of eighteen husky mermaids who have passed all the official tests necessary to qualify as lifeguards at the bathing resorts.

May a Man Change His Mind

Better to Face a Broach of Promise Case Than a Divorce Court.

Is an engaged man entitled to change his mind about getting married?

This question was raised by Mr. Justice McCordie, who in a breach of promise case at Birmingham said that as a result of his divorce court work he had come to the conclusion that more than half of the divorces were caused because the parties did not entertain real affection one for the other. Yet when a young man said he had changed his mind about getting married, he was told that his action for breach of promise was filed against him.

"I consider it would be far better to be honest and to change one's mind, fearless of any breach of promise action," the Marquess Townshend said to a "Daily Mail" reporter.

"What seems remarkable to me is that so many people fail to realize the truth when others have ceased to care for them."

Miss Genevieve Ward, the veteran actress, said, "In my opinion the woman whose fiance has changed his mind should be glad that she has lost such a man."

The view of an average business girl is as follows: "If I were engaged to a man and he grew to hate me I should prefer him to release me and pay me over. If I had not spent money in anticipation of marriage I should take no action. If I had, I should take action to recover the loss if I were too poor to stand it, but even then I should refrain if the man was not sufficiently well off to repay the money."—New York Herald.

No Longer His.

"I thought you owned an automobile."

"I do, but I taught the wife to drive it and now I'm back to the street cars."—Detroit Free Press.

George Matthew Adams.

Louvain's New Library

Contributions Being Sent From Britain, Europe and U.S.

Perhaps no other single act of wanton destruction, apart from the torture and killing of non-combatants, brought more odium upon the German armies and the German people than did the burning of Louvain, with its priceless library in September, 1914.

There is now being built, however, a new library, of which the cornerstone was laid last month by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, the ceremony being attended by the King and Queen of the Belgians, the venerable Cardinal Mercier, members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of the political and academic life of Belgium. The new building does not follow the lines of the old Flemish pile, or will it occupy the same site. It was designed by a New York architect. Efforts have been made, however, to make it a worthy successor of its historic predecessor, and contributions of books and manuscripts have been made from many public and private collections in Great Britain and Europe and in the United States. The John Rylands Library, in Manchester, is sending a large and valuable collection, and contributions are coming from Spain, Denmark, France, and Switzerland, besides a collection of casts and antiquities and printed matter from Greece. British sources alone have been responsible for forty thousand volumes, and if the rich treasures, of which the German Vandals robbed the world, cannot be restored, there is, nevertheless, the assurance that through these gifts there will still be at Louvain a library worthy of the town and its traditions.—Montreal Gazette.

Gets Things Done

Most Important Thing in Life is to Do Something.

Time holds all records for speed. If you don't think, if you don't do, if you don't get the thing done—you are passed by.

Get the thing done!

Men of decision are those who take a job in hand and run it through—complete it—and then pass on to the next one. And this process makes up the path that leads to every success.

There is nothing that can stop character so quickly as indecision.

Better to get the thing done in the best way that you know and have part of it wrong, than to hesitate and see somebody else take up what you should have done—and do it.

Big men probably make an infinitely greater number of mistakes than little men—but they pay small heed to them—passing them so quickly with deeds of real moment that the world itself soon forgets the mistakes they made.

The important affair in life is to do something—and then to keep right on doing things.

There is a thrill all its own in a task that is finished, tied up, delivered—complete!

No matter how irksome may be much of what you do, do through with it. There must always be the bitter with the sweet. The great achiever is adding every moment to his responsibility. But without the latter no man or woman can hope to become strong.

Get the thing done—but in the best way that you know.

Learn to concentrate. Live in what you do. Pay no attention to the onlookers. There will be plenty of them to applaud after you have presented something that is a finished product.

Dreams pass quickly from the mind—but deeds leave an indelible impression that has its influence on everything that later comes to pass.

Keep this motto ever before you—GET THE THING DONE!

—George Matthew Adams.

Northern Alberta Fish

Pack of One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Pounds of Fish in Lesser Slave

One quarter of the annual fish catch in Northern Alberta Lakes has already passed through Edmonton en route to the Chicago market. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway has already handled twenty carloads of choice Alberta whitefish and it is expected that the total number of carloads will reach ninety before the pack of one million, five hundred thousand pounds of fish in Lesser Slave and Lac la Biche has been taken.

Fair-haired people require more oxygen and nourishment than do those with dark hair, and therefore are to be found more in the country,

TAX SALE

Sale of Lands in the Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 for Arrears of Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs in the Village of Irma, on the Third day of December 1921, at the hour of Two o'clock p. m.

A full list of said lands may be seen in the Irma Times issued on the sixteenth day of September 1921.

Dated at Irma this Thirteenth day of September 1921.

R. J. TATE, Treasurer

Pt. of Sec.	Soc.	Twp.	Range	Area	Municipal Taxes	Suppl. Rev.	School Taxes	Edue. Taxes	Hull Ins.	Wild Lands Taxes	Total Taxes	Arrears and Costs	Total
NW 12-44-7-4	.32	\$23.42	\$29.11		\$52.62	\$1.05	\$53.90				15.52	7.06	17.14
SW 12-44-7-4	.15	11.71	14.55		26.41	.54	26.95				7.7	2.75	10.46
SE 12-44-7-4	16.41	7.78	31.76		55.95	1.10	57.05				16.93	2.52	23.29
NW 13-45-7-4	14.11	7.06	26.46		47.95	.54	48.50				18.34	2.52	51.23
SW 13-45-7-4	14.11	7.06	26.46		47.95	.54	48.50				18.34	2.52	51.23
SE 13-45-7-4	17.08	14.84	31.75		63.67	1.28	64.95				19.76	2.62	27.17
NE 25-45-7-4	18.44	12.10	22.00		72.07	1.44	73.51				18.34	2.52	20.17
NE 36-44-7-4	3.17	8.00	18.48		22.45	.45	22.90				7.06	2.52	19.11
W½ 1-45-7-4	37.86	45.04	176.88		580.62	117.61	533.23	1199.94			12.61	2.52	19.35
SW 2-45-7-4	28.46	6.62	41.89		40.16	11.81	12.24	114.05			5.76	2.40	10.15
NE 3-45-7-4	23.10	11.89	20.00		29.58	.50	30.18				16.93	2.52	34.40
SW 2-45-7-4	10.41	2.60	16.38		30.14	.60	30.74				7.06	2.52	34.40
NE 3-45-7-4	21.00	6.97	2.17		30.45	.60	31.03				18.34	2.52	34.40
NW 3-45-7-4	21.17	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				17.11	2.62	31.48
SE 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SE 3-45-7-4	14.11	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	17.08	14.84	31.75		63.67	1.28	64.95				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 25-45-7-4	18.44	12.10	22.00		72.07	1.44	73.51				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 36-44-7-4	3.17	8.00	18.48		22.45	.45	22.90				18.34	2.52	32.28
W½ 1-45-7-4	37.86	45.04	176.88		580.62	117.61	533.23	1199.94			12.61	2.52	19.35
SW 2-45-7-4	28.46	6.62	41.89		40.16	11.81	12.24	114.05			5.76	2.40	10.15
NE 3-45-7-4	23.10	11.89	20.00		29.58	.50	30.18				16.93	2.52	34.40
SW 2-45-7-4	10.41	2.60	16.38		30.14	.60	30.74				7.06	2.52	34.40
NE 3-45-7-4	21.00	6.97	2.17		30.45	.60	31.03				18.34	2.52	34.40
SW 3-45-7-4	21.17	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				17.11	2.62	31.48
NE 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SE 3-45-7-4	14.11	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	17.08	14.84	31.75		63.67	1.28	64.95				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 25-45-7-4	18.44	12.10	22.00		72.07	1.44	73.51				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 36-44-7-4	3.17	8.00	18.48		22.45	.45	22.90				18.34	2.52	32.28
W½ 1-45-7-4	37.86	45.04	176.88		580.62	117.61	533.23	1199.94			12.61	2.52	19.35
SW 2-45-7-4	28.46	6.62	41.89		40.16	11.81	12.24	114.05			5.76	2.40	10.15
NE 3-45-7-4	23.10	11.89	20.00		29.58	.50	30.18				16.93	2.52	34.40
SW 2-45-7-4	10.41	2.60	16.38		30.14	.60	30.74				7.06	2.52	34.40
NE 3-45-7-4	21.00	6.97	2.17		30.45	.60	31.03				18.34	2.52	34.40
SW 3-45-7-4	21.17	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				17.11	2.62	31.48
NE 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SE 3-45-7-4	14.11	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	17.08	14.84	31.75		63.67	1.28	64.95				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 25-45-7-4	18.44	12.10	22.00		72.07	1.44	73.51				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 36-44-7-4	3.17	8.00	18.48		22.45	.45	22.90				18.34	2.52	32.28
W½ 1-45-7-4	37.86	45.04	176.88		580.62	117.61	533.23	1199.94			12.61	2.52	19.35
SW 2-45-7-4	28.46	6.62	41.89		40.16	11.81	12.24	114.05			5.76	2.40	10.15
NE 3-45-7-4	23.10	11.89	20.00		29.58	.50	30.18				16.93	2.52	34.40
SW 2-45-7-4	10.41	2.60	16.38		30.14	.60	30.74				7.06	2.52	34.40
NE 3-45-7-4	21.00	6.97	2.17		30.45	.60	31.03				18.34	2.52	34.40
SW 3-45-7-4	21.17	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				17.11	2.62	31.48
NE 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SE 3-45-7-4	14.11	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	17.08	14.84	31.75		63.67	1.28	64.95				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 25-45-7-4	18.44	12.10	22.00		72.07	1.44	73.51				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 36-44-7-4	3.17	8.00	18.48		22.45	.45	22.90				18.34	2.52	32.28
W½ 1-45-7-4	37.86	45.04	176.88		580.62	117.61	533.23	1199.94			12.61	2.52	19.35
SW 2-45-7-4	28.46	6.62	41.89		40.16	11.81	12.24	114.05			5.76	2.40	10.15
NE 3-45-7-4	23.10	11.89	20.00		29.58	.50	30.18				16.93	2.52	34.40
SW 2-45-7-4	10.41	2.60	16.38		30.14	.60	30.74				7.06	2.52	34.40
NE 3-45-7-4	21.00	6.97	2.17		30.45	.60	31.03				18.34	2.52	34.40
SW 3-45-7-4	21.17	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				17.11	2.62	31.48
NE 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SE 3-45-7-4	14.11	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	17.08	14.84	31.75		63.67	1.28	64.95				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 25-45-7-4	18.44	12.10	22.00		72.07	1.44	73.51				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 36-44-7-4	3.17	8.00	18.48		22.45	.45	22.90				18.34	2.52	32.28
W½ 1-45-7-4	37.86	45.04	176.88		580.62	117.61	533.23	1199.94			12.61	2.52	19.35
SW 2-45-7-4	28.46	6.62	41.89		40.16	11.81	12.24	114.05			5.76	2.40	10.15
NE 3-45-7-4	23.10	11.89	20.00		29.58	.50	30.18				16.93	2.52	34.40
SW 2-45-7-4	10.41	2.60	16.38		30.14	.60	30.74				7.06	2.52	34.40
NE 3-45-7-4	21.00	6.97	2.17		30.45	.60	31.03				18.34	2.52	34.40
SW 3-45-7-4	21.17	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				17.11	2.62	31.48
NE 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	19.76	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SE 3-45-7-4	14.11	7.06	2.20		29.02	.50	29.52				18.34	2.52	32.28
SW 3-45-7-4	17.08	14.84	31.75		63.67	1.28	64.95				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 25-45-7-4	18.44	12.10	22.00		72.07	1.44	73.51				18.34	2.52	32.28
NE 36-44-7-4	3.17	8.00	18.48		22.45	.45	22.90				18.34	2.52	32.28
W½ 1-45-7-4	37.86	45.04	176.88		580.62	117.61	533.23	1199.94			12.61	2.52	19.35
SW 2-45-7-4	28.46	6.62	41.89		40.16	11.81	12.24	114.05			5.76	2.40	10.15
NE 3-45-7-4	23.10	11.89	20.00		29.58	.50	30.18				16.93	2.52	34.40
SW 2-45-7-4	10.41	2.60	16.38		30.14	.60	30.74				7.06	2.52	34.40
NE 3-45-7-4	21.00	6.97	2.17		30.45	.60	31.03				18.34	2.52</	